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SUNDAY'S AMERICAN

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TUCKER TOLD OF DEATH DOOM

CHARLES L. TUCKER'S DECLARATION OF INNOCENCE IN OWN HANDWRITING

*If I have to die for this crime
which I know nothing about I will die
innocent I thank God for that.
Charles L. Tucker.*

**If I have to die for this crime which I know nothing about, I will die innocent. I thank God for this.—TRANSLATION
OF PORTION OF FAC-SIMILE OF TUCKER'S WRITTEN STATEMENT TO HIS MOTHER.**

TUCKER AGAIN SAYS HE IS GUILTLESS; CRIES FROM DEATH CELL, I AM INNOCENT

Mother Gives Out Statement Written by Prisoner in
Which He Details Incidents of Fatal Day.

Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker, the mother of Charles Louis Tucker, who is doomed to die in the electric chair for the murder of Mabel Page, to-day gave out a long statement written by her son to be made public in the event that Governor Guild did not save him.

The statement consists of a review of his case, and was written by Tucker in his cell in the East Cambridge jail just before he was moved to the death cell in the Charlestown State Prison.

This is the last statement that the condemned man can make in writing, as, under the rules of the death chamber, he is denied the use of all writing materials.

In his personal story of his movements on the day of the crime Tucker reiterates over and over again that he is absolutely innocent of the murder of Mabel Page.

"If I have to die for this crime," wrote Tucker, "which I know nothing about, I will die innocent. I thank God for that."

The statement is a remarkably calm and dignified document for a young man to write when he is on the brink of a horrible death. It was written with a pen on foolscap paper and the handwriting is remarkably neat and clear. There is not a single correction from start to finish of his story.

Here is the statement in full:

This letter will tell what I did on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and four. My Father got home from work on that day at a little before eight and then my Mother called me down stairs to breakfast. My Mother, Father, Grandmother, and myself then sat down to the table. We got through breakfast at about eight thirty. After breakfast I dressed up and my Father asked me if I was going to Boston. I told him that I was not going to until evening that I was going to meet a friend at seven o'clock and then we were going to the theatre. Father

How the Law Limits the Witnesses to Executions

There shall be present at the execution of the sentence of death, in addition to the warden or deputy warden who performs the execution and such officers of the State prison as he considers necessary, the prison physician, the surgeon-general of the militia, a medical examiner for the County of Suffolk, or, if they are unable to be present, such physicians as the warden approves. The physicians shall be the legal witnesses of the execution. There may also be present the sheriff of the county in which the defendant was convicted, or his deputy, a priest or minister of religion, and, with the approval of the warden, not more than three other persons.—Prison, Section 44, Chapter 220, of the Revised Laws, relating to the execution of the death sentence.

then asked me if I would fix the lawn and I told him that I would.

We both went out the back door to-slaughter and he said to me you will find all the tools down cellar, and when you get the wheelbarrow full put the dressing in the garden in a pile. I said all right. I went down in the cellar and got the tools and commenced work about eleven o'clock. My Mother called me in to dinner at a quarter past eleven. I had finished my work and was just about to put the tools away when she called me.

My Mother, Grandmother, and myself had dinner to-gether, and we got through after half past eleven. I then changed my clothes and, as I had finished my work on the lawn, I took my pipe from the table in my room and went out for a stroll to pass away the afternoon. I left home at a little before twelve and took a walk in the direction of Weston Bridge, arriving there at a little after twelve. I met Miss Sarah Connolly on the bridge and we spoke to each other. On the other side of the bridge I met Mr. (Bill) Kingsbury; he was on a wheel and, he spoke to me.

Man on a Bicycle Hurried By Him

About twenty yards beyond the bridge I stopped for a few minutes, watching two gray squirrels feeding on the ground, and while I stood there I

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Youth Condemned to Die for Murder of Mabel Page Is Informed
by Lawyer James H. Vahey of the Decision of Governor Guild
Not to Commute the Sentence.

Charles Louis Tucker was told shortly after 11 o'clock today that he must die next week, probably early Monday morning, for the murder of Mabel Page.

The sad task of informing the condemned young man that Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., had refused to save him from the electric chair fell to the lot of James H. Vahey of the firm of Vahey, Innes & Mansfield, who made such a valiant fight for his client.

Lawyer Vahey was with Tucker for fifty minutes. He said, when leaving the prison: "Tucker heard the news with the utmost calmness. His nerve surprised me."

"I go to the chair an innocent man."

"Then he repeated, 'I go to the chair an innocent man.'"

"That was all he said."

Mr. Vahey reached the Charlestown prison, where Tucker is awaiting execution, in the death cell, at 11:05 o'clock. He was alone. It was planned that Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Tucker, the parents of the young man, should go to prison with Mr. Vahey.

Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker and her sister, Mrs. Adam Horle, reached Mr. Vahey's office in the Kimball Building about 10 o'clock and waited for Mr. Vahey. But he went directly from his home in Watertown to the prison, and while he was telling Tucker his fate the relatives of the doomed young man were in the lawyer's office.

Governor Guild reached his office to-day at 9 o'clock. His secretary gave out this statement: "The Governor has nothing more to say on the Tucker matter. It is closed."

Tucker slept soundly through the night and did not arise until 8 o'clock. He was in good spirits and ate his breakfast with apparent relish. He had sliced bananas, a steak, potatoes, graham gems and coffee.

Usually Tucker got the newspapers at breakfast, but to-day they were not given to him upon some pretext. It was decided that none of the prison officials would break the terrible news that he must die to Tucker, but leave that sad task to James H. Vahey.

A spirit of extreme sadness pervaded the prison to-day and Warren Benjamin F. Bridges was greatly cast down. He now realizes that he will have to put Tucker to death. He has three sons of his own, one of whom is about Tucker's age. He has a grandson, also who is a young man.

GOVERNOR REFUSES TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE OF TUCKER. "A CRUEL AND WICKED MURDER," SAYS GUILD.

Governor Declares He Is Thoroughly Convinced of Tucker's Guilt, and Finds No Ground to Interfere With a Just Sentence.

Here is the full text of the Governor's decision in the Tucker case:

To the Petitioners for the Commutation of Charles L. Tucker.

I HAVE given to your petition and to the case of Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, the most careful consideration. Some time since I began my own investigation of the case.

I have read all the evidence presented in the lower court and the official stenographic report (2,000 pages) of the proceedings in the Superior Court, together with various affidavits and reports submitted to me.

I have given a thorough hearing to the counsel for the prisoner and to all witnesses as to fact when they chose to appear, even when the testimony offered was such as could not be heard in a court of justice, recognizing that the Governor, as a plea of clemency, is not bound by technical laws of evidence.

I have personally examined the neighborhood of the murder and have on foot passed, with time tests, over the roads and ways about the Page house in Weston and at about the hour of the day when the murder was committed. I have examined all the various exhibits in the case, and have myself fitted the blade of the knife of Charles L. Tucker into the slit in the blood-stained corset of Mabel Page.

I have no right, remembering my oath to enforce the laws of this Commonwealth, to consider my own or other men's opinions of the character of those laws or to stay the execution of any law because of my opinion or of any other man's opinion. I have no right to refuse to enforce the law in regard to capital punishment on the ground that that law is abhorrent to any person or persons.

In considering so serious a case all previous should be removed and evidence carefully sifted. Irresponsible talk in regard to the manner in which the prisoner's wife met her death in his crime can be given no more consideration than similar irresponsible talk of uneducated persons in Connecticut who looked as if they might have committed some crime somewhere.

Charles L. Tucker was arrested for the murder of Mabel Page, April 9, 1904. He was conveyed to the Norton Police Station and was retained in custody at the Waltham Police Court. As a result of a hearing before Judge Luce the prisoner was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Guilty in the First Degree.

On June 9, 1904, the Grand Jury found an indictment against the prisoner. On June 10 he was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case was assigned him. Their first act was a motion to quash the indictment. This was overruled. A motion was then filed to withdraw the prisoner's plea to the indictment, which motion was denied. On Jan. 2, 1905, the prisoner was tried in the Superior Court of Middlesex before a jury that has been aptly described as one of the most intelligent that ever sat in Massachusetts. Scores of talismans were summoned and every possible right of challenge used to the uttermost by the prisoner's counsel. Every technicality of the law that could be used was used to prevent the introduction of evidence hostile to the prisoner. Yet this jury found him guilty of murder and in the first degree.

His counsel thereupon filed a motion for a new trial, which motion was denied. In refusing the new trial the justices found "That in our judgment the verdict which the jury has returned was well warranted by the evidence; that a verdict of acquittal would have been a failure of justice."

Thereupon the prisoner's counsel filed various exceptions to the rulings of the presiding justices. These were considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth and were overruled.

A second motion for a new trial was then made by the prisoner's counsel. This motion was likewise overruled Jan. 22, 1905. An application for a writ of error was then made to the Supreme Court of the United States. This application also was denied. Finally an appeal was made to the Governor and Council with the contention that the Governor must of necessity refer all such petitions to the Council. This contention was declared erroneous by an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. They also confirmed the view of the Governor, that the Chief Executive has the right to ask the advice of any citizens in regard to any matter at any hearing he may hold.

Accordingly, at the hearing before me at the Executive Chamber, Justices Shedd and Sherman, who occupied the bench during the trial, were present at my invitation. They have reported as follows on the evidence offered:

New Evidence Merely Hearsay.

To His Excellency the Governor:

After carefully considering the testimony to which we listened yesterday, we respectfully report as follows:

A large part of this evidence was the most hearsay, and could not have been considered in court. Much of this and also of the other evidence was only conjectural. The comparatively small portion that could have any legitimate bearing was cumulative, and not of a character that seemed to us to command confidence or to warrant any expectation that if produced at the trial it properly could have brought about a different result from that which was reached. We cannot find that there would be any material change in the testimony of the medical experts. We heard nothing to meet the strong evidence of guilt which was offered at the trial.

Accordingly, if this were a question of setting aside the verdict of the jury, we should be unable to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

EDGAR J. SHERMAN.
HENRY N. SHELDON.

Boston, June 6, 1906.

This important report commands serious consideration.

The attempt at the hearing before me to offer a literary parody as evidence against the law officers of the Commonwealth but emphasizes their faithful, fair and intelligent action.

No medical authority who actually himself saw the wounds on the body of Mabel Page has ever contradicted his statement that they might have been made by a knife of the exact measurement of that which Tucker had tried to destroy, but which was found in fragments before he had time to dispose of them. In the side pocket of his coat, in company with a watchpin, worn by him belonged to the victim. How do not habitually carry watchpins loose in the side pockets of their coats. If this were one of the various pins that really did belong to Tucker, it is extraordinary that it should have been found in such an unusual place in company with fragments of a knife which he confessed he was trying to destroy, because they might be used to incriminate him. Why, regardless of ownership, was he trying to hide that pin?

A discussion of all the numerous points of evidence incriminating the prisoner is unnecessary. They are a matter of record.

Wicked and Wanton Murder.

Every decision handed down by every judicial authority to whom disputed questions of law have been referred has affirmed the correctness of the rulings in this case. Not only did every member of that jury, to whom the original evidence, ungarbled and undistorted, was presented, find the prisoner guilty, but the judge who pronounced sentence upon him, after every possible appeal to the judiciary had been exhausted, declared the verdict of murder in the first degree "proper, lawful and just." He even added: "It is hard to imagine a more wanton, wicked and cruel murder than this of a young woman."

The cause usually urged for mercy to a convicted criminal are either extreme youth, notable public service, intense prostration, or a previously blameless life. No such plea can be entered for the prisoner. He is not a boy. He is of no greater age than his at the time of the murder he served in National Park and in the army, and he has changed the destinies of the world.

Not only is no claim of public service made for the prisoner, but he never was or declined for any great length of time in any private employment. Mabel Page was one of her family had ever wronged him or his. His habits of life as revealed to me by the evidence are such as to make it seem almost impossible to one whose bitter duty it is to read the signs of his character, his brother, his sympathy for his father, honored and respected of all men.

Most, however, remember that other home: a pure and lovely girl murdered in a lonely house; a father martyred by sensationalism; a devoted sister driven to the verge of insanity and a faithful working girl persecuted by threats of bodily harm.

Proof of the miserable habit of life of this unhappy young man as disclosed by the evidence.

ONCE A '400' LEADER, DIES IN A HOSPITAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8.—Oliver Sumner, formerly a prominent leader of the "400" of the New York city and one of the leaders of the "400" of the New York city, died in the Albany Hospital, and after four years of various diseases of the body.

GAS OVERPOWERS MINERS.

RED LODGE, Mont., June 8.—A deadly gas from a mine in the Red Lodge coal mines, the result of a fire in the mine, has killed several miners.



THREE OF NEW ENGLAND'S MOST PROMINENT PERSONS WHO PLEADED IN VAIN WITH GUILD TO SAVE TUCKER

closed by incidents in connection with this trial is confirmed by my own independent investigation.

The search warrant, prepared though not used, against Tucker did not specify the knife used in the murder, but did specify certain goods stolen on other occasions by the prisoner which were returned to their owners, chiefly by the prisoner, before his arrest.

The same plea of having returned the fruits of a crime after its commission, has been publicly made to excuse the prisoner for an admitted forgery.

At the hearing before me the prisoner's counsel asserted that the prisoner, on the day of the murder, committed an offense with Mabel Walker.

Undoubted Belief in His Guilt.

The evidence in the lower court, later confirmed by expert medical

vidence summoned by both sides, furnishes uncontroverted proof that the prisoner was not acquainted to recognize even the brands established by nature in the gratification of his passions.

In common with every other responsible person in this case, sworn to act in accordance with his convictions as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, I am compelled to an undoubted belief in his guilt.

Neither, therefore, on the ground urged that the verdict was unwarranted by the evidence, nor on the grounds usually urged, can I interfere with the execution of this just sentence. Every citizen must sympathize and sorrow with this unhappy man's afflicted family, but of more importance than the life of any one citizen is the protection of government of the life of every citizen, is the safeguarding of woman's chastity in the lonely farmhouse as well as in the palatial streets of the city. In the assurance that the people that the ordered action of their courts is to be respected, and that re-

ponsible agitation cannot be substituted for law and order in this Commonwealth.

This melancholy chapter in our history may not have been written in vain if it serves to warn the youth of our Commonwealth, tempted by the allurements of vice to ignoble life, that the wages of sin is death, if it serves to show that government in Massachusetts still stands on the rock of her own Constitution to the end that it may be "A government of laws and not of men."

CURTIS GUILD, JR., Executive Chamber, State House, Boston, June 7, 1906.

Sole Distributors of
STEIN-BOCH SMART CLOTHES

YORNBURG'S

Washington, Hanover and Elm Streets

Summer Exhibit of Men's Smart Clothes

EACH season in clothes building presents a change of material and style of construction. From spring to midsummer every stage of temperature presents itself, until the heated term forces its discomforts upon us and makes us "hustle" to keep cool. The Big Store, always alert to these conditions in the clothes world, is again in the lead with an assemblage of Summer Apparel more complete than ever before exhibited.

Men's Outing Suits Just the thing for present wear and vacation time. London flannels, cricketing and homespun. Double and single breasted models. 7.50-10.00-12.00	Suits of Serge The dressiest summer suit known. In all the weaves, finished and rough cloth, double and single breasted, with broad shoulders and neat lapels. They are stunner! 15.00	Semi-Dress Suits Most convenient when it's too hot for the Tuxedo. In Homewood plaid, English check cloths and velvet finished materials. Finest hand tailoring. 18.00-20.00-25.00	Bell and Poole Models Copied in every detail from originals which cost \$300. Serges, chevrons, tweeds and zanzibars—full of dash and character. The greatest values in Boston. 15.00
Young Men's Special Each wear an exceptional suit value is offered in our young men's department. This time 100 London flannel outing suits in neat light gray stripes, two styles. Single breasted coats, peg top trousers, up to day sold at \$10.00, now 7.50	Graduation Suits Every sedate cloth for every dressy occasion. Worsteds, thibets, serges and vicuna. Young Men's Suits \$10-\$12-\$15 Age 14 to 20 years Boys' Suits \$3.98-\$4.98-\$5.98 Age 10 to 17 years.	Outing Trousers A big variety in London flannels, serges and homespun, made with turn-up and belt straps. Also separate blue serge trousers with turn-up and belt straps. In sizes from 29 to 44 waist. 2.00-3.00-4.00	Men's Furnishings Men's Imported Split-Sole Shoes..... 19c Ballerina Shirts and Drawers (double waisted), regular 50c quality..... 39c French Embroidered Wash Ties, rich effects, absolutely new, 50c quality..... 25c 100 dozen Smith-made Suspenders, 50c web, leather ends..... 29c

Sizes 11½ to 2 only 1.69 and 2.00

THE DOWN AND OUT CLUB DRAWS THE LINE

50 AND 52 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1906

Leopards Are Not MEN; They
KNOW When They Have Enough

A human being with the senseless, crazy love of money in his heart will do for a million dollars things that another man would not do to save his own life. He will poison his fellow-beings as the Beef Trust owners poison them. He will rob widows and orphan children as the life insurance companies do.

This trainer with his pig and his leopard has undertaken something easy. Let him select an eminently respectable American Trust manager. And then let him try to have that manager perform in company with a million American dollars, **AND WITHOUT STEALING THE DOLLARS.**

If he succeeds in doing that he will do something much more remarkable than the mere persuading of a leopard not to bite a pig.

**If We Keep the Baby We Ought Not
to Starve It to Death**

It will be a wonderful thing FOR THE BABY, and Mr. Shaw decides that Uncle Sam must keep the baby that Providence has given to us. We can't throw it out of the window.

Who finds an abandoned baby on the doorstep or collects the baby in the process of a neighborly row ought to realize that merely KEEPING the baby isn't enough.

HE SHOULD TREAT IT AS WELL AS HIS OWN CHILDREN. He should give it enough to eat—NOT STARVE IT TO DEATH, THROUGH THE TARIFF OR IN ANY OTHER WAY. He shouldn't feed it on a bottle with the tube stopped up. And he shouldn't be TOO busy hawking at it with repeating rifles and things of that kind. He should try to be as patient with that ADOPTED baby as he would be with his own children.

It is the duty of the United States to keep the Philippines, acquired legitimately and quietly. It is also the duty of the United States to treat the Filipinos like human beings: to give them more hope, fewer bullets, more education, more opportunities, AND TO BEGIN BY SQUELCHING THE ENTHUSIASM OF THOSE WHO RECENTLY SHOT DOWN A GREAT MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN UTTERLY DEFENCELESS.

The United States proposes to keep the Filipino baby. It should treat it well, **AND MAKE IT INTO A GENUINE AMERICAN BABY WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME.**

By Wex Jones

JISN'T it an awful shame
That a gambler should be
raided
When he runs a gorgeous game
That has all the others faded.

WHERE are "drunken kids" to go
When with thousands they are
gathered
And the burden of their dough
Can no more be tolerated?

WHAT wonder that a vulgar raid
Put him in a tearing passion,
Though the horrid thing was made
In a meek and well-bred fashion!

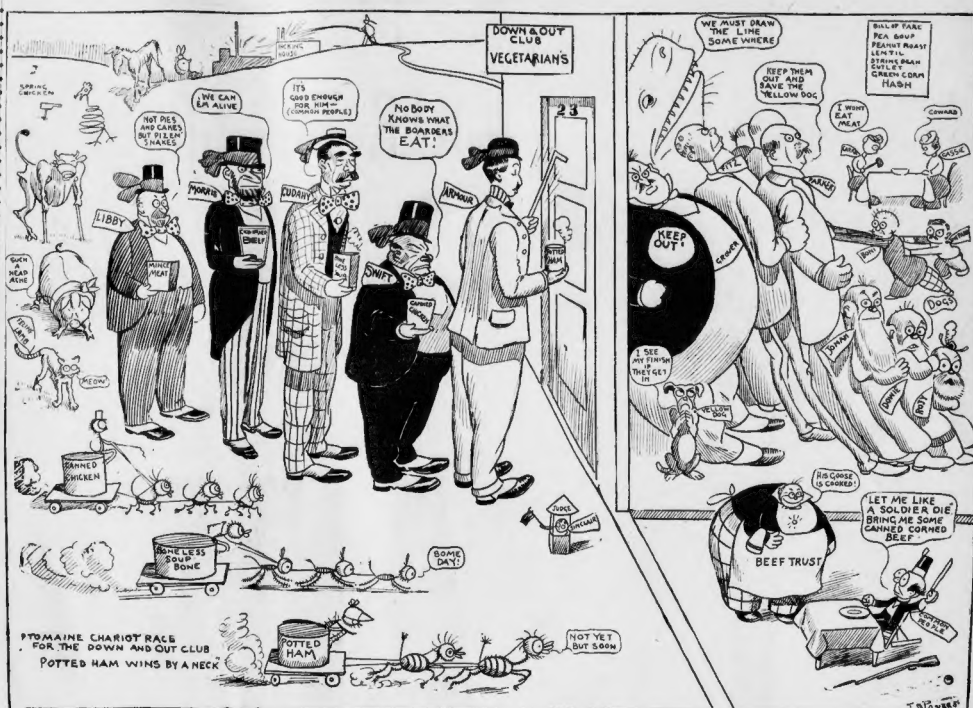
THEN, when weary weeks elapse
And his lawyers can't do nuffin,
Like a cat caught shooting crabs,
He must stand and take a cuffin.

HEREN a man, who, as he should,
Of their heavy woads relieved
'em;
If they said their notes were good,
He, philanthropist, believed 'em.

LIFE is hard for every man--
Even for the one who gambles.
Let the law blink all it can,
Some day he must face the shambles.

BY T. E. POWERS

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THEY DO IT ON \$11.50 PER

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THEY PAY A CALL AT THE VANASTOR MANSION

**Boston's Franklin Square House, She Declares,
Is the Most Commendable Hotel in the World**

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

THE most remarkable and commendable hotel in the world, according to my thinking, is the Franklin Square House in Boston.

It is a home hotel for self-supporting girls, student girls and other girls with moderate incomes, a philanthropy, but not a charity.

This house was opened three years ago last July, and at the present time it contains four hundred guests, about one-third regular boarders, the remainder transient.

The prices range from four dollars and a quarter upward, and this price covers room, board, the use of one of eleven reference readers, for instance.

The Franklin Square House is up to date in all its conveniences and its location is admirable. Its property, formerly the New England Conservatory of Music, is an endowment.

private parties, and are for the most part maintained by them. One known as the "Bond Parlor" was furnished by Mrs. Charles H. Bond of Boston; another, the "Johnson Parlor," by Miss

Eliza F. Johnson of Brookline; another, the "North Parlor," by Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. North of Boston; the fourth, the "Tilden Parlor," by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitcomb of Dorchester; fifth, description, was purchased for \$236,000. This great responsibility was assumed by Dr. Perin and a few friends.

In the negotiations for the property they came to a point where they must either assume the debt or abandon the

the "Whitcomb Parlor," by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Whitcomb; sixth, the "Metcalf Parlor," by Mrs. Mary Metcalf Neal of West Newton; seventh, the "Geell Parlor," by Mrs. Annie H.

Goell of Roxbury; eighth, the "Hobart-Perin Parlor," by Mrs. George L. Perin of Brookline; ninth, the "Bates Parlor," by the Thursday Morning Nightingale Club of Dorchester; tenth, "Chadwell, Endover," by Mrs. C. A. H.

With High Ideals
THE only rules of the house are

rules relating to some business would be self-supporting. Without aspect of its conduct, such as hours philanthropists during the next year. of meals, use of parlors, etc. For the moral government of the girls there It is a philanthropy which ought to appeal to every man of fortune in

are practically no rules. Every one is placed upon her honor.

In his report, made at the end of the second year, Dr. Perin, who originated and founded the house, said:

It has required considerable caution

"Our ideal is not simply to furnish a place where self-supporting young women may be taken care of at the lowest possible cost; our aim is to couple the best sanitary conditions, the most

wholesome service and the higher ethical influences with the lowest possible expense to the girls, consistent with these high aims.

"My dream is that ultimately we shall have a systematic and well-planned day, wants something beside four walls after her work is done; she wants something better than a bar room in which to entertain her friends; and she wants the possibility of great pleasure on occasions that is great."

The private parlors in the Franklin Square House are one of its chief features which render it really a home.